

PRICE: 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIV. No. 2245

TWA Airfreight to all Destinations

Public Safety Body Split

ALGIERS (Reuters). — The Public Safety Committee for Algeria and the Sahara decided to postpone indefinitely the strike called for Thursday, a communiqué here announced.

The Committee's decision was announced after a delegation had called on General Raoul Salan, Government Delegate-General in Algiers, who returned from Paris on Wednesday night and was to

that he would not tolerate the strike.

Paratroop General Jacques Massu, former Co-President of the All-Algerian Committee, also warned that the army would act if public order was threatened.

The vote to call off the strike was 13 to 10.

All Thursday morning the badly split committee had remained in session discussing the call for a strike and a demonstration in front of

The Government building here. A communique issued by the Committee said the decision was taken "in the higher interests of the nation, to preserve the unity of the Public Safety Movement and to avoid embarrassing the Army, which has the complete confidence of the Movement."

sthood guard in front of Government House in case the Committee was still determined to stage the demonstration, which was also banned by Gen. Salan. Police stopped all cars from parking in the square. However, the general public showed no interest in turning out.

By late afternoon, it appeared almost certain that there would be no demonstration.

Committee members were

Colonel Thomasso, one of the leaders of the Corsican mutiny which followed closely on the Algerian coup last spring, attended the Committee meeting in full uniform, apparently in open defiance of Gen. de Gaulle's orders for all officers to leave the committee.

Quits Committee

M. Alain de Serigny, right-hand member of the Algerian Public Safety Committee was disavowed the strike call, announced his resignation Thursday. He was one of the members of the Committee who had publicly disavowed its action.

Two members of the Philippeville Public Safety Committee also resigned.

In Paris, a military tribunal on Wednesday night sentenced five right-wing R. N. members to prison.

No sentence was announced for a sixth man, former French swimming champion Rene Kovacs, who has been accused of being the ring leader of the plot. Kovacs failed to surrender his passport when the trial resumed last

Israel Sends Guinea Goodwill Message

Israel has sent an official "goodwill" message to the former French territory of Guinea on the occasion of its recent achievement of independence, it was learned from reliable sources in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The newly created West African state, which voted against Gen. de Gaulle's constitution has approached independent governments for recognition. Israel is likely to recognize Guinea officially only after formal determination of its status.

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Photo Brenner

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Cloudy with scattered showers in the morning, becoming partly cloudy.

Outlook for tomorrow: Little change.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Olives	70	72	71	71
Tiberias	68	71	70	70
Haifa	68	71	70	70
Natanya	68	71	70	70
Tel Aviv Kirya	68	71	70	70
Tel Aviv Port	68	71	70	70
Lydda Airport	68	71	70	70
Jerusalem	68	71	70	70
Beersheva	68	71	70	70
Sidon	68	71	70	70
Eilat	68	71	70	70

A. Humidity at a p.m. 65.

Minimum temperature, 60.

Maximum yesterday, 61. Mail

will be delivered tomorrow.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Emilie Bissag, the Swiss

ambassador to Israel, from Zurich

after a fortnight's home leave, (by Swissair).

Prof. Franz Boehm, a member

of the West German Bundestag,

Mr. Boehm, as guest of the

Shiloh Foundation.

Mr. Israel M. Shit, Honorary

President of the Zionist

Organization of Great Britain and

Ireland, for a short visit, (by El

Al).

Prof. M. Frankel, Head of the

Department of Organic Chemistry

at the Hebrew University, from

his sabbatical leave in Europe.

Mr. Shmuel Stahl, General Manager

of the Memorial Insurance

Company, from a business trip to

Naples, (by El Al).

Mrs. Lella Simmonds, Chairman

of the Scottish Women's Union

for a short visit, (by Swissair).

Mr. Bert Lechner, M.K., from

congress in the U.S., (by Swissair).

Mr. Herbert Ben-Adi, Jerusalem

Post Beersheva correspondent,

after a five-month study of

newspaper production in the U.S.

under a grant from the Department

of Education, (by Swissair).

DEPARTURES

Lord Gottschalk, after a week's

visit, during which he attended

the coronation-laying ceremony

of the new Knesset building in

Jerusalem, (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Ben-Zion Ilan, Head of the

Youth and Nahal Department

of the Ministry of Defense, to

the U.S. and Canada on a mission

for the Israel Bond Or-

ganization.

Mr. S.J. Kreuter, Director of the

Jewish Agency Organization

Department's Section for En-

glish-Speaking Countries for Western

Europe on Agency business, (by

El Al).

Mr. Shmuel Kraiser, General

Secretary of HIAS in Israel, for

Paris to attend the International

IAS Conference, (by T.W.A.).

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1958

Hillel Dan Declares: 'We Won't Hand Over Solel Boneh'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — "I am not conversant with all that has happened in my absence, but in any case, we shall not hand over Solel Boneh," Mr. Hillel Dan, former Managing Director of the Histadrut firm, told the press here

on Thursday following his arrival aboard the a.s. Herzl. At his office, later, he qualified the statement by saying that he would carry on the fight against the reorganization.

Mr. Dan had resigned his post by letter following the adoption by the Histadrut Executive, of Mr. Pinhas Lavon's reorganization plan for the firm. He had been in Switzerland for the past two months convalescing from a heart attack.

Considered the leader of the Solel Boneh "rebels" against Mr. Lavon's scheme, Mr. Dan was met at the port by several dozen Solel Boneh managers, department heads, senior employees and managers of Koor enterprises.

He had obviously come to the port to meet his supporters for his views and many embraced and kissed him.

He looked fit on arrival but after his meeting with his colleagues and the press, his features became drawn and he was visibly agitated. His daughter escorted him out of the port.

He told the newsmen that he had heard nothing of the reported intention of some of

the former managers to establish a private firm. He would not let the press know a few days after he studied the situation and developments, he said.

As Solel Boneh headquarters, Mr. Dan told his friends: "We have always fought to ensure public control over the firm ever since its inception. The employees have never profited from it beyond their salaries. On the other hand, they have always been expected to give — and have always given — their best efforts, devotion, energies and initiative to create a thriving enterprise, an asset to the Histadrut and to the entire country."

"It never occurred to us that the term 'public control' would ever be used as an excuse to divert those who built up the company of their positions."

Mr. Dan thanked those who had come to meet him at the port — a gesture which he regarded as an expression of solidarity. We must struggle and I do not know whether or when we shall win. But we go on with our struggle, he said, for the chance that we shall win.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Rothschilds Give To Solar Research

Jerusalem Post Bureau

The Rothschild Memorial Group has made a grant of IL250,000 to the Israel Research Council to further its solar energy research program.

The Group is a combined undertaking of Mr. James de Rothschild, Lord Rothschild, and Baron Edmond de Rothschild, devoted to the support of the arts and sciences in Israel.

The grant will be used to support research in three particular projects being carried out in Jerusalem by Dr. H. Tabur, of the Council's Physical Laboratory, and a team of scientists headed by Mr. J. Weiss.

The projects are: the building of a plant capable of producing, by the application of solar energy, one to two tons of steam a day at a pressure of up to eight atmospheres; the development of a one to 10 horsepower steam turbine, including facilities for operating the turbine when the sun is not shining, for which a grant was made last year by the Rothschild Foundation; and the investigation of the possibility of cooling buildings by means of machinery driven by solar energy.

It is expected that two or three years will be required to arrive at definite conclusions on the practicability of these various methods of utilizing sunshine under Israeli or any other arid zone conditions.

After 10 minutes in the ambulance with a syringe in his left arm but smiling for the benefit of photographers, Mr. Barzilai said he felt "I feel terrific."

He marched to a telephone where a call from Jerusalem was waiting, saying: "You see, you don't get or need minute's rest after giving blood."

The week-long blood donor campaign organized by the Junior Chamber of Tel Aviv-Jaffa and MDA will officially start on Saturday night. Then a parade of ambulances and boy scouts will make their way through Jaffa and Tel Aviv to set up first aid stations for volunteer donors.

Last year, 1,307 men and women donated blood during the campaign.

If one person in each family donated blood once every year, the country's needs could be met, the Minister of Health said in calling for public response to the drive.

All donors would be issued with certificates entitling them to receive free blood in case of need at any time for one year, Mr. A. Shavit, Chairman of the Junior Chamber, said.

Following Mr. Barzilai into the ambulance were Miss Freida Rubin, 20, an immigrant from South Africa; Ze'ev Licher, 21, a student; and Pia Batshi, 21, from Italy.

TEL AVIV. — All telephone exchanges from the North to Beer Tuvia will be connected to a direct dialing network by 1960, Mr. H. Ben Menahem, Director General of the Ministry of Posts, told a press conference here on Thursday.

He said also that the Ministry was striving to connect to a "phone in every home."

Today (Friday), two new switchboards will be put into operation in Beer Tuvia and Ramat Hashikma connected to the present direct dialing system, said Mr. Ben Menahem.

For telephone network purposes, the country is divided into eight districts—Tiberias, Afula, Haifa, Hadera, Natanya, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Beersheva and Ramat Hashikma.

Direct dialing exists today between three large cities, but every new exchange that opens is connected to this network. In the Tel Aviv area, extending from Tel Mond to Beer Tuvia, there are 25,000 phone subscribers of whom 98 per cent already have direct dialing within the area as well as to Haifa and Jerusalem.

In reply to questions, Mr. Ben Menahem said there was no chance at present to relieve long queues at central post-offices. He explained that a basic principle of the post office is that the sender must pay for the service and the sender must pay for the service.

Because of lack of means, priority was given to insuring speedy and reliable mail distribution, and fast delivery to the telegram recipient.

Post office authorities are now considering the construction of public telephone booths with transparent lower halves, the press was told, because there were those young people, without basic civic education, who used present booths as lavatories and damaged the instruments. (Hiss) (See Reader's Letter, P. 4, Col. 1)

DIPLOMAT. — A lawyer representing Prince Aly Khan, now Pakistan's resident representative at the U.N., has claimed diplomatic immunity for the Prince in a suit filed in Reno, Nevada, by a lawyer for his former wife, Rita Khan. The suit, for \$125,000, is said to be owing in fees from their divorce.

Barzilai First In Blood Donors Line

By PAUL KOHN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Israel Barzilai, the Minister of Health, on Thursday morning finished his glass of orange juice at Cafe Royal, crossed Rehov Dizengoff to a Magen David Adom ambulance, took off his jacket, and donated 300 gm. of his blood to the M.D.A. blood drive.

After 10 minutes in the ambulance with a syringe in his left arm but smiling for the benefit of photographers, Mr. Barzilai said he felt "I feel terrific."

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Haifa Hopeful for Winter Season

By Ya'acov Friedler

HAIFA's shopkeepers are facing the winter season with more confidence than might have been expected after the failure of the end-of-summer sales. Mr. Zeev Katz, secretary of the town's Merchants Association, told The Jerusalem Post that the various branches have already got well into their stocking up for the season.

Especially great efforts are being made by the ladies' wear shops, which promise large and very diversified collections of the latest models, straight from the fashion houses of Tel Aviv. There will not be a model that Tel Aviv has which Haifa won't have, they promise.

All the shops have laid in large stocks and they're anxiously waiting for the thermometer to fall. Shopkeepers delightfully point to the brand-new models in knitwear which the factories are offering. All of them are of export style and quality and the home market will be blessed with all the latest models that are being sent abroad.

Mr. Katz stated that prices will be about five per cent higher than last year. This is said to be due to the higher purchase taxes on wool and the rising wages in the industry.

There will also be a large new selection of women's rainwear, but few customers are expected before the first winter showers. Many shops are displaying the attractive collection of knit garments in corduroy and duck-ette that will certainly be best sellers. Production of corduroy by the plant was started only a couple of years ago but their large collection of high style models in this material has become deservedly popular.

Most Haifa shops "import" their models from Tel Aviv, but a few do make up their own design. The largest among them is Rosenblum, and it reports that interest in the winter models is already noticeable, although sales have not yet started. This shop, incidentally, has a successful effort to put something original in its show window. "Rocket travel" — with several tall, dummies neatly "suspended" from its side walls and ceilings and smilingly defying the laws of gravity, in true pioneer fashion.

Shopping Exhibition

The shops' manager has also come up with a suggestion for overcoming the restricted space and lack of attraction of many of Haifa's display windows. The plan is for a permanent "shopping exhibition" to be held in one of the city's halls, at which each month a different branch of the trade will hold a collective display of the goods they offer. This will enable shoppers to see at a glance just what is available in the town and which shop. Incidentally, it will create healthy competition and it is hoped draw customers by convincing shoppers that Haifa has what they need. The Merchants Association is working on the scheme.

In men's wear, the winter will again be conservative. A variety of bright and colorful sweaters and pullovers will however, add a splash of color to winter's sombre hues. Men's outfitters are also expected to have a variety of "when winter comes, the husband's far behind." The baby and children get their turn first. Then comes the lady of the house. The husband will finally have to make do with last year's clothes.

With dachon and no-iron

materials already widely accepted, there will be few novelties this year. But corduroy trousers appear to have a good chance for large sales, again mainly thanks to Ata, with its good cut and moderate prices.

Temperatures High

With October temperatures still well above 25° in the town, men are sticking to short sleeve shirts, the Elite shirt shop in Rehov Nordau informed us. It predicts changes mainly in colouring; styles are changing only moderately. For the first time in some years men are again buying striped shirts, but only horizontal stripes, the shop reports. It will make great efforts to introduce something new, but it's got to get colder first.

Surprisingly, the shoe shops report a dead season and are resigned to a lean winter.

Shops specializing in household utensils have brighter reports and state that trade is fairly brisk, especially in glassware. Prices are up about 10 per cent last year, "because of higher wages" in the shops. The stores report that stores of which again there is a galaxy of models, are already doing well, and the sales promise well for the future. On Mt. Carmel it gets

Shopping in London

By Gerda L. Cohen

IF English shopkeepers were as vocal as their confreres in Tel Aviv, they might well have been marching up Whitehall with a banner: "Supermarket Unfair" or, alternatively, organizing a Small Man's Rescue Fund. He will surely need it for the pokey, cluttered, so-called time-wasting shops, faces sticking out of the windows, and the British now has 4,500 help-yourself groceries, and 70 more open each month. Of these 175 are supermarkets, providing a full range of food and household goods over a minimum 200 sq. metres of floor. They lure you with prizes, from newspapers, as well as an undulating TV set at the door, and acres of dazzling neon inside. They take care of your toddler-in-a-playpen and smilingly defying the laws of gravity, in true pioneer fashion.

The shops' manager has also come up with a suggestion for overcoming the restricted space and lack of attraction of many of Haifa's display windows. The plan is for a permanent "shopping exhibition" to be held in one of the city's halls, at which each month a different branch of the trade will hold a collective display of the goods they offer. This will enable shoppers to see at a glance just what is available in the town and which shop. Incidentally, it will create healthy competition and it is hoped draw customers by convincing shoppers that Haifa has what they need. The Merchants Association is working on the scheme.

In men's wear, the winter will again be conservative. A variety of bright and colorful sweaters and pullovers will however, add a splash of color to winter's sombre hues. Men's outfitters are also expected to have a variety of "when winter comes, the husband's far behind." The baby and children get their turn first. Then comes the lady of the house. The husband will finally have to make do with last year's clothes.

With dachon and no-iron

materials already widely accepted, there will be few novelties this year. But corduroy trousers appear to have a good chance for large sales, again mainly thanks to Ata, with its good cut and moderate prices.

Surprisingly, the shoe shops report a dead season and are resigned to a lean winter.

Shops specializing in household utensils have brighter reports and state that trade is fairly brisk, especially in glassware. Prices are up about 10 per cent last year, "because of higher wages" in the shops. The stores report that stores of which again there is a galaxy of models, are already doing well, and the sales promise well for the future. On Mt. Carmel it gets

Israel Fashions Behind Empire



Quite cold in winter and showers are indispensable. With so much housing moving up the mountain a good stove has become a necessity for many residents, they point out with a satisfied smile.

The radio shops, on the other hand, pull a long face. Despite the crop of brand-new imported models, with multiple loudspeakers, high fidelity and all they state that business is bad. Competition is cut-throat, and reportedly you can get a radio for less than the official list price if you insist hard enough. Agents who offer sets from door to door make competition even tougher.

Variety in Rugs

Carpet dealers report some increase in sales for the winter. There is a large variety of locally-made rugs and carpets on display, a tribute to this developing industry. Few foreign rugs are available, and supplies brought in by immigrants have been exhausted. The Customs Authorities have also taken a hand, and recently cracked down on a number of illegal stores from which a large number of smuggled Persian rugs were confiscated. Israelis prefer the smaller types, which suit both their purses and their apartments.

As Englishmen grow more Transatlantic, they abandon their leisurely, haphazard shopping habits. Not only canned beans fit into the new system; more and more foods reach the customer packed, frozen, grades, uniform. You gain in hygiene and lose in character; soon, children will take it for granted that peas grow in waxed boxes; the pods were eliminated in a factory, so-called before the peas reached the kitchen. Pre-packed and refrigerated allow the supermarket to drive both the green-grocer and the butcher out of business. No handling of fruit is permitted, because it's all accurately weighed in polythene bags. If you get a bad one — may be the machine went wrong.

Help-yourself has recently been extended to stationery multiples, transforming grey, unbecoming establishments into a glittering array of post cards and glue, ten different kinds. At a glance, you can see what magazines are available within a matter of minutes. Of course, such an impartial display would deprive the newsgiver of his main sales weapon: showing unpopular magazines, right underneath a pile of the feminine bunnies he has been paid to boost. Fleet Street policy apart, it's obvious that a picture-perfect jumble of cough-drops and carbon paper.

Gain more custom, yes, and lose the customer. Supermarkets kill human relations in trading, just as highly complex food processing kills the natural smell and taste, until bread, for example, becomes hygienic white pap with the same flavour as the waxlike bag it apparently grows in.

A really large supermarket might lose more from shoplifting than it gains from sales. The size of the shop. Thieving must be a problem in the American supermarkets of 1,000 sq. m. British examples don't run much bigger than 700 sq. m. probably for lack of room in urban areas. But where do you stop? Europe's largest is Cologne, and apparently doing fine. It has ramparts of sausage, mountains of sauerkraut, armies of impatient women marching up and down while talking barrow: the whole thing as calm as Smithfield market on a Monday, if you see what I mean.

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Diary of A Housewife

By Nadassah Bai Haim

EVERY now and again — after a long enough interval to forget the last time — a yearning comes over me to make something to wear. This feeling is usually triggered off by a length of material that someone gives me, or by the preposterous prices demanded by dressmakers for what seems to me a perfectly simple garment. Just a round hole for the neck, two half circles for arms, and there is a basic dress of any sort; and with this thought to bolster me up I find the scissors and spread the stuff out on the floor to get a proper perspective before I slash away. After a fit of this sort we are always well supplied with dusters and window cloths with "rague surrealiste" shapes of blouses, shorts, skirts and the like, in every material fromessian to taffeta.

NOW, in spite of past experience, I fall again, tempted by a large piece of flannel that has come into my possession. Satisfied by the past, I resolve this time I shall do everything the proper way. No shortcuts like holding the stuff up against the weaver and cutting it against the light, or sewing right onto the machine without a try-on. This time I shall have a pattern, pins, tacking stitches, try-ons — the works!

ACCORDINGLY, I litter the house with newspaper for the pattern (did not intentionally take today's newspaper and all the fuss is quite unnecessary. Nothing is so easy as reading anyway). Shall start with a nightdress for my daughter. That should be simple, enough surely. Just long cotton on a yoke. Odd lengths of cotton turn up in the food, but nothing that anyone cannot see if they will take the trouble to look at what they are cutting. In any case, I strongly object to having so many things to do at once. Am sure that Hardy Amies doesn't put down his pen and rush into a kitchen to make dinner in the middle of a creation.

THE nightdress looks quite nice off, but when it is on it reveals a number of deficiencies on my daughter that we have not noticed up to now. One shoulder higher than the other, for instance, and one thin arm and one fat one. (Cannot be anything else as I know I cut the sleeves the same). The back view is charming except for the collar which has come round under her ear.

SHE says loyally that it is not very comfortable and as she will wear it where no one will see it, will be right. Feet greatly annoyed by this and tell the Head of the House I will soon start to make all our clothes. Suits, shirts, everything.

He says good, he needs some more car tags.

Do it YOURSELF

IN America and Britain, the housewife can buy her salt in a convenient waxed cardboard or tin container, which she can use for a long time by while cooking. Here most salt is still sold in rough cartons, that disintegrate due to the moisture in the kitchen and make the salt lumpy. The new plastic wrappers do help to keep the salt dry but are awkward to use in the kitchen. So the housewife usually empties her salt packet into an earthenware jar or a jam-jar and lodes it out with a spoon as she needs it. However, she can't easily sprinkle salt, and opening the jar is usually a two-handed job — which generates dust, which when the cook already needs three hands to hold and stir the pot.

Here is a useful tip. Take an ordinary small mayonnaise jar, the type of which you pay 100 pr. deposit. With a hot needle, make four or five holes in the polystyrene plastic cap. You now have a handy salt dispenser which can be used at all times in the kitchen and which keeps the salt dry. For larger quantities you can cut off the lid with an easy motion and measure out the salt in the lid itself.

Certain drugs and cosmetics and also delicious green fields, copers, now found available, are now packed in small vials with polystyrene caps. Two of these, with perforated caps, can form half of a cheap and attractive table-condiment set, and two conical bottles in which vinegar and flavourings are sold, with plastic lips for pouring can be added to hold olive-oil and citrus-vinegar for salads.

A glass jar with a larger cap is fine for holding scotch when knitting. If the jar has a metal lid, attach a couple of layers of transparent tape or plaster around the edge of the hole so that the jagged edge does not fray the wool.

HANDYMAN

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Sunshine Ousts Rickets

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

RICKETS, the English disease, is a deficiency of adequate bone formation in the growing child and in its advanced forms, shows itself as swellings at the ribs and wrists, bow-legs and a peculiar shape of the skull. It is caused by an absence of vitamin "D" in the diet and is absolutely preventable by adequate feeding and by a small daily portion of cod liver oil or other source of vitamin "D". Unlike other vitamins however, vitamin "D" can be made by the body itself. Ergosterol, a natural fat substance present in the skin, is converted into vitamin "D" by ultraviolet light and rickets thus is, or should be, quite rare in countries with a plentiful supply of sunlight.

In sunny England, for generations the children of the poor were badly housed and worse fed and it is thus not surprising that rickets first became known in that country. The first medical description was written by Whistler over 300 years ago who called it "the purulent English disease" commonly called the Rickets. Another book by Dr. Glisson, written in 1650, gave a description of the disease which accurately applies to patients seen in Israel today. The problem which faced pediatricians in this country was how the disease occurred at all in a country where the sun is so plentiful. On the other hand, a recent survey of Yemite babies in Rosh Ha'ayin showed that one in seven had early signs of rickets. During their recent congress

The largest gathering of women ever to attend the Women of the Year luncheon at the Savoy Hotel in London last week secured much new knowledge on "what makes a woman happy" — the theme "cooked up" by the chairman, the Marchioness of Lethlin, for the five speakers.

Your Correspondent, a male among 700 of the fairer sex, would not have dared select the fairest but for the help

of a specialist in feminine attire who pointed out Miss Angela Buxton as one of the smartest in a black suit with white ermine collar and a "peach blossom" chimney stack rick-

There was certainly some intriguing headwear in evidence.

There will no doubt be some concentration in certain quarters in the fact that men came fairly low on the list of "what makes a woman happy?" Miss Edna Romney, actress and broadcaster, admitted that one side of her was a squaw wanting wig-wam and papoose while the other side was a resister.

Miss Joyce Grenfell discarded men altogether and declared that she was happiest when taking off her slippers at the end of the day. She also admitted certain ecstasies — she liked to dream she was an exquisite shape in white chiffon and could dance as well as Beryl Grey.

Miss Mary Marriot, president of the Royal College of Nursing, reminded everyone that they used 14 muscles when they smiled and 61 when they frowned. Her happiness came from the gratitude of her patients. Miss Sybil Connolly, the designer, could not quite agree with the American who told her "what makes a woman happy is having the right guy around and she felt the "peace of mind" was the only solution." Only Lady Attlee and Miss Beryl Grey suggested husbands as the answer.

Among the large number of guests were 300 hospital matrons, a chief of Interpol, a prison governor, architect, barrister and solicitor. The luncheon was held in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

Colours and materials are blended from palest ash rose and Parma violet to grey, amethyst and black; there are combinations of chiffon and velvet, satin and lace.

The hem line covers the knee for the firm's short dresses and exposes the ankle in its long evening gowns.

Prices for these models are fabulous, too. The House of Fontana, like so many of the leading fashion houses today, also has a boutique on the street floor of the building where sportswear, day-time dresses and accessories are sold at more reasonable prices. But the name and fame of the house is created by its haute couture and on it depends the popularity of the boutique.

Gloves, shoes, 21-year-old daughter, has now also joined the firm; she is the designer of the sportswear department and has just left for an extensive tour of the U.S. where she will present her collection, called "Missile". Buyers in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

Zoe is the softest and most feminine of business women and looks as elegant in an apron as in the workroom behind the scenes as she does at lunch in one of the fashionable restaurants of Rome.

The inspiration for Italian fashions, she says, "we get from all the beauty that surrounds us. Our landscape, the colours of Italy, the wealth and treasures of our art, our paintings." Zoe Fontana could not have become what she is today, however, with that inspiration alone. Italian fabrics are the basis of their beautiful clothes. They must be handled with a flair for their texture and impeccable taste, cultivated by a people that adores beauty in all its forms and shapes.

"Italian designers cannot afford the extravagance of our French colleagues," she continues, "our clothes must be simpler, more wearable — they must always be designed with the character of our women in mind." Zoe Fontana is happiest when she can design a dress especially for a customer and she tries to carry out the teachings of her mother: "Make the dress fit the woman — never the opposite."

The winter collection shown in Rome to some American buyers included no trousers or chemises; occasionally the back of a dress floats straight from the shoulders, but the waistline in front is clearly defined. The evening clothes are sumptuous, feminine and fragile looking. A short, bouffant, yellow silk organza strapless dress is covered with cobwebs of black lace. A blue silk faille goes snugly down to the hips and has a wide skirt with an uneven hem like a folded handkerchief.

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their life. Some North African communities in Israel regard a pale baby as a healthy one and so keep him swaddled and in the shade. There are Yemite mothers who believe their babies will have a better chance in life if they are not so swarthy and so keep them out of the sun (or chill) for entirely different reasons.

Being so easily preventable it is doubly unfortunate that rickets occurs in Israel. The problem is clearly one of health education and explanation to mothers; public health doctors and nurses must find the time to talk to their patients and listen as well as explain. At Bar-Ilan, 95 per cent of rickets patients last year were from Middle Eastern families, most of them from lower economic groups. Over 80 per cent of them either never got vitamins or gave them so irregularly that their babies that were of little use. Only by understanding the attitudes and beliefs of the different immigrant groups will it be possible to plan the campaign to alter them.

Professor Berman said that rickets is no longer a purely nutritional disease; it has become a social one. It is odd that while rickets has disappeared from Britain as a consequence of the welfare state, it is still common in the poor areas of some of the warm countries which have no shortage of sunshine. Here, the social factors play their part. Poor children in that country have a diet richer in children brought up with their mothers in purdah may never go outside at all. For the first few years of

What Makes a Woman Happy

By a Special Correspondent

The largest gathering of women ever to attend the Women of the Year luncheon at the Savoy Hotel in London last week secured much new knowledge on "what makes a woman happy" — the theme "cooked up" by the chairman, the Marchioness of Lethlin, for the five speakers.

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Go Easy on this Punishing Business

By Benjamin Spock

What place should punishment have in bringing up children? Dr. Spock discusses this important topic in the fourth extract from his revised "Baby and Child Care." The punishment necessary? The only sensible answer is that a great majority of good parents feel that they have to punish once in a while. On the other hand, a few parents find that they can successfully manage their children without ever having to punish.



A lot depends on how the parents were brought up. If they were punished occasionally for good cause, they naturally expect to have to punish in similar situations. And if they were kept in line by positive guidance alone, they are likely to find that they can do the same with their children.

To keep the record straight, it should be realized that there are also a fair number of poorly behaved children. The parents of some of these punish a lot and the parents of others never do. So we can't say either that punishment always works. It all depends on the nature of the parents' discipline in general.

Before we go further with the subject of punishment, we ought to realize that it is never the main element in discipline. It's only a vigorous additional reminder that the parent feels strongly about what he says. We have all seen children who were slapped and spanked and deprived a lot and yet remained ill-behaved. Many chronic criminals have spent half their adult years in jail, and yet each time they get out they promptly become involved in another crime.

The main source of good discipline is growing up in a loving family — being loved and learning to love in return. We want to be kind and co-operative (most of the time) because we like people and want them to like us. (Habitual criminals are people who in childhood were never loved enough to make much difference to them, and many of them were abused besides.)

Desire to be Like The Parent

A child gradually learns his grabbing and begins to share, somewhere around the age of three years, not primarily because he is reminded by his mother (though that may help) but because his feelings towards other children — of enjoyment and affection — have developed sufficiently.

Another vital element in the child's desire to be as much like the parent as possible. He works particularly hard at being polite and civilized and responsible in the three-to-six-year-old period. This is the time when the boy acquires much of his desire to be co-operative with men, brave in danger, courteous to women, faithful to a job, just as his father is. This is the time when a girl is inspired to be helpful in the home, devoted to babies (including dolls), tender to other members of the family, just as her mother is.

Though children do the major share of their own behavior, through love and imitation, it still leaves plenty for parents to do, as all of you know. In mechanical terms, the child supplies the power but the parents have to do the steering. The child's motives are good (most of the time), but he doesn't have the experience or the stability to stay on the road.

The parents have to be saying, "No crossing the street; it is too dangerous."

"You can't play with that, you'll hurt someone," "Say thank you," "Mrs. Griffen," "You have to come in now because lunch is ready," "You can't take the car home because it belongs to Harry," "You have to go to bed to grow big," etc., etc.

Keeping Him on The Right Track

How well the guidance works depends on such factors as whether the parent is reasonably consistent (no body can be completely consistent), whether she means what she says (is not just threatening), and whether she is directing or prohibiting the child for a good reason (not just because she's feeling mean or bossy).

The everyday job of the parent, then, is to keep the child on the right track by means of firmness and consistency. Don't sit by and watch a small child destroy something and then punish him afterwards. You come to punishment (if you use it at all) once in a while when your system of firmness breaks down.

Maybe your child, sorely tempted, wonders whether you still mean the prohibition that you said down a couple of months ago. Or maybe he is angry and misbehaves on purpose. Perhaps he breaks something that's very precious to you, or he's foolishly careless, or he's slightly rude to you at a moment when you are tense about another matter. Maybe he narrowly escapes being run over because he didn't look. Instigation or ruse, or anger wells up in you. At such a moment you punish, or at least you feel like punishing.

The best test of a punishment is whether it accomplishes what you are after, without having other serious effects. If it makes a child furious, defiant and worse-behaved than before, then it is certainly missing its aim. If it seems to break the child's heart, then it's probably too strong for him. Every child reacts somewhat differently. In the olden days children were spanked a lot, and nobody thought much about it. Then a reaction set in, and many parents decided that it was shameful. But that didn't settle everything. If an angry parent keeps himself from spanking he may show his irritation in other ways; for instance, by nagging the child for half the day, or trying to make him feel deeply guilty.

I'm not particularly advocating spanking, but I think it's less poisonous than lengthy disapproval, because it clears the air. For parent and child, you sometimes hear it recommended that you never spank a child in anger but wait until you are cooled off. That seems unnatural. It takes a pretty grim parent to whip a child when the anger is gone.

Some parents find that putting a child in his room works well. One theoretical disadvantage is that it may make his room seem like a prison. Having the young child sit in a special chair for a few minutes is an effective reminder in some families.

Threats That Can't Be Carried Out

Avoid threats as much as possible. It may sound reasonable to say, "If you don't keep out of the street with your bicycle, I'll take it away." But in a sense a threat is a dare — it admits that the child may disobey. It should impress him more to be firmly told he must keep out of the street. If he knows from experience that his mother means what she says.

On the other hand, if you see that you may have to

impose a drastic penalty like taking away a beloved bike for a few days, it's better to give fair warning. It certainly is silly, and quickly destroys all a parent's authority, to make threats that aren't ever carried out or that can't be carried out. Frightening threats, such as of bogymen and policemen, are 100 per cent wrong in all cases.

Parents who can't control their children or who have to punish frequently need help. A few parents have extreme difficulty controlling their children. They say their child "won't obey" or that he's "just bad."

An Invitation To Bad Behaviour

The first thing you see when you watch such a parent, say a mother, is that she doesn't appear to be really trying. Even though she wants to and thinks she is. She threatens or scolds or punishes frequently. But one such mother almost never carries out a threat.

Another, though she punishes, never in the end makes the child do what she said he had to do. And another makes him obey once, but five minutes later and ten minutes later, she lets him get away with it. Another scolds in the middle of scolding or punishment. Another just keeps shouting at the child that he's bad or asking a neighboring right in front of the child, whether she saw a worse one.

Parents like these unconsciously expect the child's bad behaviour to go right on and can do nothing effective to stop it. They are inviting it, without realizing it. Their scolding and punishing is only an expression of frustration. In their complaints to neighbours they are only hoping to get some comforting agreement that the child is truly impossible.

Frustrated parents like these have often had an unsatisfactory childhood during which they never received sufficient assurance that they were basically good and well-behaved. As a result, they don't have enough confidence in themselves or in their children. They are a lot of help from a child-guidance clinic.

Taken from the new, revised and enlarged edition of "Baby and Child Care," published in October (The Bodley Head, Ltd.).



This model of a human cell, said to be more than 1,000,000 times larger than a red blood cell, was one of the special attractions at the recent Health Show in New York. Within the model Dr. A. Gerrard MacLeod of the Upjohn Company of Kalamazoo, Michigan, designer of the exhibit.



THE importance of choosing a good mattress for real bed comfort needs no emphasizing. What constitutes a comfortable bed depends on individual taste, as some people like hard beds, others soft, some "in between."

Good mattresses can be bought in large to suit all pockets. FOAM RUBBER: The most expensive, of course, are the foam rubber mattresses, but the advantages of these make up for the extra cost. Once bought they can, with proper handling, last a lifetime. They can be purchased to fit almost any size of bed, or made to order if the bed is of a depth of 6, 8 and 10 inches respectively and the price range varies accordingly. They are sold supplied with a strong cotton cover and of course require no turning or beating to keep them in shape, nor are there any grooves or seams to catch the dust.

PLASTIC: Next in line come Plastic Mayrnes. These are something new on the Israel market — but though they have been available here only for the past six months, a growing number of people are turning to them. They are a much longer time in Europe. This is a synthetic product, and it is said that it lasts as long as foam rubber. It comes in a variety of depths, but no deeper. The deeper sizes are best for mattresses, of course, and their price range is considerable.

These chopped dill or parsley, 1/4 tsp. salt, dash of pepper, 2 cooked potatoes, sliced, 4 to 6 hard cooked eggs, sliced, 1 cup soft bread crumbs.

Blend melted fat and flour thoroughly. Add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring until thickened. Add the herbs, salt and pepper. Place alternate layers of potatoes and eggs in a greased baking dish. Pour the white sauce over the top. Sprinkle with the bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees) for 30 minutes, or until the crumbs are browned.

For variety, use cooked green beans or yellow beans in place of the potatoes.

Vegetable Souffle

1 tsp. minced onion, 1 tsp. finely chopped green pepper, 2 tbsp. finely chopped celery, 2 tbsp. finely chopped carrots, 2 tbsp. margarine, melted, 3 eggs, flour, 1 cup milk, 3 or 4 eggs, separated, 1 cup diced cooked vegetables, 1 cup fine dry bread crumbs, 1/2 tsp. salt, pepper to taste.

Brown the onion, pepper and celery in the melted fat. Blend in the flour and add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until thickened. Beat egg yolks. Add the sauce, then the vegetables, crumbs and salt and pepper. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; fold in the vegetable mixture. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees) for 20 to 24 minutes, or until as firm as desired.

Baked Eggs Au Gratin

Omit the milk in the above recipe and instead sprinkle with a mixture of crumbs and grated yellow cheese. Bake eggs uncovered until set and the crumbs lightly browned.

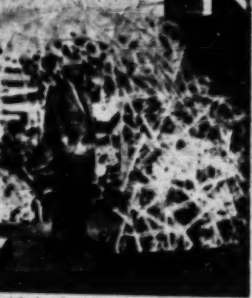
Creamed Eggs

1/2 cup flour, 1 cup melted margarine, 2 cups milk, 6 hard-boiled eggs, quartered or sliced, salt and pepper.

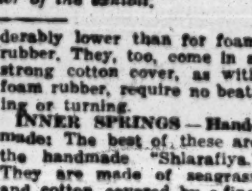
Mix flour and margarine, add milk and cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick. Add eggs to sauce, season, heat and serve on toast.

Egg and Potato Scallop

2 tbsp. melted margarine, 3 eggs, flour, 8 cups milk, 1



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THE importance of choosing a good mattress for real bed comfort needs no emphasizing. What constitutes a comfortable bed depends on individual taste, as some people like hard beds, others soft, some "in between."

Good mattresses can be bought in large to suit all pockets. FOAM RUBBER: The most expensive, of course, are the foam rubber mattresses, but the advantages of these make up for the extra cost. Once bought they can, with proper handling, last a lifetime. They can be purchased to fit almost any size of bed, or made to order if the bed is of a depth of 6, 8 and 10 inches respectively and the price range varies accordingly. They are sold supplied with a strong cotton cover and of course require no turning or beating to keep them in shape, nor are there any grooves or seams to catch the dust.

PLASTIC: Next in line come Plastic Mayrnes. These are something new on the Israel market — but though they have been available here only for the past six months, a growing number of people are turning to them. They are a much longer time in Europe. This is a synthetic product, and it is said that it lasts as long as foam rubber. It comes in a variety of depths, but no deeper. The deeper sizes are best for mattresses, of course, and their price range is considerable.

These chopped dill or parsley, 1/4 tsp. salt, dash of pepper, 2 cooked potatoes, sliced, 4 to 6 hard cooked eggs, sliced, 1 cup soft bread crumbs.

Blend melted fat and flour thoroughly. Add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring until thickened. Add the herbs, salt and pepper. Place alternate layers of potatoes and eggs in a greased baking dish. Pour the white sauce over the top. Sprinkle with the bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees) for 30 minutes, or until the crumbs are browned.

For variety, use cooked green beans or yellow beans in place of the potatoes.

Vegetable Souffle

1 tsp. minced onion, 1 tsp. finely chopped green pepper, 2 tbsp. finely chopped celery, 2 tbsp. finely chopped carrots, 2 tbsp. margarine, melted, 3 eggs, flour, 1 cup milk, 3 or 4 eggs, separated, 1 cup diced cooked vegetables, 1 cup fine dry bread crumbs, 1/2 tsp. salt, pepper to taste.

Brown the onion, pepper and celery in the melted fat. Blend in the flour and add the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until thickened. Beat egg yolks. Add the sauce, then the vegetables, crumbs and salt and pepper. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; fold in the vegetable mixture. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees) for 20 to 24 minutes, or until as firm as desired.

Baked Eggs Au Gratin

Omit the milk in the above recipe and instead sprinkle with a mixture of crumbs and grated yellow cheese. Bake eggs uncovered until set and the crumbs lightly browned.

Creamed Eggs

1/2 cup flour, 1 cup melted margarine, 2 cups milk, 6 hard-boiled eggs, quartered or sliced, salt and pepper.

Mix flour and margarine, add milk and cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick. Add eggs to sauce, season, heat and serve on toast.

Egg and Potato Scallop

2 tbsp. melted margarine, 3 eggs, flour, 8 cups milk, 1

Going After Plus Money

VISITORS' GALLERY: U.J.A. Women Leaders

THEY have a jargon all their own, these American women who raise money for the U.J.A. They speak about pace-setters and super achievers plus money and insurance funds and ceilings. Gimmicks are their constant concern, dedicated as they are to the singular purpose of extracting money for Israel.

This is the way three of the leaders of the Women's Division tried to simplify their operations for this campaign in a recent interview. A campaign is opened in a community with a personal call on each of a handful of "hand-picked" pace-setters. These are usually well-to-do women who are able to contribute substantial gifts, and are really pace-setters for a second group of pace-setters whose donations are also substantial but quantitatively smaller.

Both grades of pace-setters have been canvassed, the stage set for community dinner, lunch, brunch, fashion show, or what-have-you. There the pace-setters' initial gifts are announced, and the women are announced to be spread out so as to spur on the reticent as the meeting goes along.

There can be a number of different kinds of gatherings. The "floor-but-no-ceiling" type is one where a minimum (floor) contribution for entrance is required, but the participant can donate as much as she likes (no ceiling). According to Mrs. Marvin Stang, the U.J.A. Women's Division all gifts are "plus money" that is, the women do not take their contributions from their husbands' wallets.

She said that women (mostly widowed or single) have given as much as \$100,000 in contributions but none has given more than \$40,000 in addition to her husband's gift. Mrs. Stang said that in communities where women's campaigns have stopped for a year, the overall sums have decreased by the amount raised by the women in the previous year.

Since 1946, the ladies have raised \$15m., or about 10 per cent of U.J.A. proceeds. Later, they have begun selling "life insurance."

As Mrs. Jack Goodman, the U.J.A. Women's Division National Chairman, explained it, "You have to make Israel real to these people. You can't merely ask them for money. So we sell them life insurance — their money will insure that a 'life' arrives in Israel. We have all kinds of insurance; anything is a certain amount of

money will buy sufficient clothing for a refugee, household, health (child care), travel."

Mrs. Goodman said that of the propaganda material they have put out recently she has been most touched by the pamphlets bearing a replica of a Polish passport. This is being used to impress upon American women the necessity of financing Polish immigration.

Mrs. Goodman introduced Mrs. Joseph Cohen, of New Orleans, whose interests in her community range from a Jewish Community Study on Problems of the Aged to the New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony. With an accent that has a touch of mint julep in it, Mrs. Cohen is rated one of U.J.A.'s most effective speakers. She has also spoken before men's groups, a task for which she is eminently qualified by her Goya-like expression and complexion.

"I prefer the rational approach in my speeches," she explained.

"No tear-jerking," Mrs.

Goodman amplified.

The American Jewish community must understand that this is a total campaign. They are appreciative of an explanation of what is really going on in Israel.

When they understand they respond better," she said. The leaders have been in Israel with 16 others on a 15-day survey tour. They arrived at dawn one morning and headed straight for Haifa Port where they watched immigrants arriving. They have been on the go ever since.

Mrs. Goodman was happy that the survey group was young in age and consisted of newcomers to the U.J.A. fold, and that only three had ever had been before. Most of the visitors are mothers of two and three young children.

"Their fathers are taking care of them," explained Mrs. Goodman, who believes that the "real education" job in U.J.A. is done by the women, not the men.

MOSES LEVIN

Chess

Problem No. 1159

D. H. Brummeisen

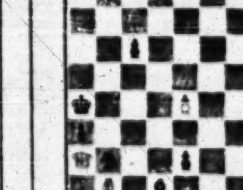


White makes in two

Chess

Problem No. 1190

J. Bremer



White makes in three

HUNGARIAN CHAMPION

Game No. 782

White: Marshall Black: Portish

1.e4 e5 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bc4 4.c3 Bxc3 5.Qxc3 Kf8 6.Qd3 Qd6 7.Qd4 Qd7 8.Qd3 Qd6 9.Qd4 Qd7 10.Qd3 Qd6 11.Qd4 Qd7 12.Qd3 Qd6 13.Qd4 Qd7 14.Qd3 Qd6 15.Qd4 Qd7 16.Qd3 Qd6 17.Qd4 Qd7 18.Qd3 Qd6 19.Qd4 Qd7 20.Qd3 Qd6 21.Qd4 Qd7 22.Qd3 Qd6 23.Qd4 Qd7 24.Qd3 Qd6 25.Qd4 Qd7 26.Qd3 Qd6 27.Qd4 Qd7 28.Qd3 Qd6 29.Qd4 Qd7 30.Qd3 Qd6 31.Qd4 Qd7 32.Qd3 Qd6 33.Qd4 Qd7 34.Qd3 Qd6 35.Qd4 Qd7 36.Qd3 Qd6 37.Qd4 Qd7 38.Qd3 Qd6 39.Qd4 Qd7 40.Qd3 Qd6 41.Qd4 Qd7 42.Qd3 Qd6 43.Qd4 Qd7 44.Qd3 Qd6 45.Qd4 Qd7 46.Qd3 Qd6 47.Qd4 Qd7 48.Qd3 Qd6 49.Qd4 Qd7 50.Qd3 Qd6 51.Qd4 Qd7 52.Qd3 Qd6 53.Qd4 Qd7 54.Qd3 Qd6 55.Qd4 Qd7 56.Qd3 Qd6 57.Qd4 Qd7 58.Qd3 Qd6 59.Qd4 Qd7 60.Qd3 Qd6 61.Qd4 Qd7 62.Qd3 Qd6 63.Qd4 Qd7 64.Qd3 Qd6 65.Qd4 Qd7 66.Qd3 Qd6 67.Qd4 Qd7 68.Qd3 Qd6 69.Qd4 Qd7 70.Qd3 Qd6 71.Qd4 Qd7 72.Qd3 Qd6 73.Qd4 Qd7 74.Qd3 Qd6 75.Qd4 Qd7 76.Qd3 Qd6 77.Qd4 Qd7 78.Qd3 Qd6 79.Qd4 Qd7 80.Qd3 Qd6 81.Qd4 Qd7 82.Qd3 Qd6 83.Qd4 Qd7 84.Qd3 Qd6 85.Qd4 Qd7 86.Qd3 Qd6 87.Qd4 Qd7 88.Qd3 Qd6 89.Qd4 Qd7 90.Qd3 Qd6 91.Qd4 Qd7 92.Qd3 Qd6 93.Qd4 Qd7 94.Qd3 Qd6 95.Qd4 Qd7 96.Qd3 Qd6 97.Qd4 Qd7 98.Qd3 Qd6 99.Qd4 Qd7 100.Qd3 Qd6

BRIDGE

SOLUTION OF HOLIDAY PROBLEM

By JERUSALEMITE

South is in a six hearts contract. West opens with the queen of clubs, and both opponents follow suit to the first trump trick. What is South's proper line of play?

There are three straight plays for the 12th trick: a drop of the last two trumps, a finesse for the diamond king, and the establishment of the ten of spades; chances for the drop of the spade jack can be increased by playing for a four-three split, but this line again necessitates a sure side entry to dummy. The best line of play will be the one which incorporates all of the above possibilities and eventually adds thereto a squeeze or an endplay.

Many readers correctly opined that a four-three spade break offers higher percentage chances than an even trump split, and as it is not feasible to blind both plays together they readily abandoned the latter in favour of the former. They suggested: "Enter dummy with a spade, ruff a spade, return and continue with a low trump; if spades do not break, continue with a diamond finesse." They forgot that on winning the trump trick with a now eventually singleton queen East may return a diamond and South will have to guess then and there whether to stake his all on a finesse or a spade drop; and he might later find out his bitter disappointment that he missed his 12th trick, whilst he had a virtual lay-down for a grand slam!

The solution is:

Having cashed the ace of clubs and ace of trumps, South makes his second club and begins to ruff dummy's trumps. He then proceeds to the distribution of this vital suit. If spades split, a fourth spade will be ruffed and a trick graciously surrenders to the queen of trumps. If East shows out and ruffs, South overruffs and thereby avoids the loss of a trump trick. If West

ruffs, we have to reckon with two different possibilities:

1. West had three trumps to the queen and therefore always had a sure trump trick; since spades break badly, declarer's only chance anyway was linked to finding the diamond king onside.

2. West had only two trumps; he will now be in exit trouble.

The only theoretical case calling for a guess was if West ruffs the second spade and returns a club; having ruffed in dummy, should declarer now play the third master spade or take the diamond? Declarer's only practice it would be safe to assume that West had at the start three trumps to the queen, because with a fourth he would have selected his singleton spade for his opening lead — and this means that a diamond finesse is indicated.

As now comes the final pay-off, if either opponent shows out in spades and does not ruff, declarer is directed to continue with a trump and duck it, unless covered by East. The reason is obvious: if East has no more trumps, there never was a way of stopping West from winning his queen, and dummy must be provided with an entry; should East however, have a low trump to follow, then the finesse will be found to constitute an absolute safety play, because West has no safe exit card on lead.

The suggested line of play will thus pay dividends even if East holds three trumps to the queen and if spades do not break.

Vita Mushroom Cream Soup

à la Pompadour

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Baked Custard

3 cups milk, 4 tsp. salt, 3 eggs, sugar, 3 or 4 eggs, beaten, 1 tsp. vanilla, dash of nutmeg.

Heat milk over boiling water. Add salt and sugar to beaters. Gradually add the milk to the egg mixture. Add the vanilla, and pour into pyrex or baking cups. Sprinkle lightly with nutmeg. Place custard cups in a pan of hot water, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for 25 to 35 minutes, or until custards are set (when the point of a silver knife comes out clean). Serve either hot or cold in the custard cups. If you like, top each custard with a spoonful of jam or jelly before serving.

The excellent OSEM Ice Cream

EASY TO PREPARE

POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS — 1. If a queen, she may be tricky to find. 4. Brutes, possibly, but they may be sedate. 5. Take a knock. 10. The same may be the same. 13. Italian musician with a Turkish title. 14. He has a lot of rubbish to contend with. 15. It ends in a cuff. 17. Note Balfe composed for a singer. 21. Fifth note. 22. A sound line you can get from a fishmonger. 33. Is it a bit of a bind when there's no bread in it? 36. Fixed display. 37. Marry when you get your knees brown. 38. Just the plant to give her warmth? 39. A dignitary, not a true dweller. 41. He usually gets the girl, and gives her a ring. 42. Red plane. 43. A boy gets the solution. 44. The great W. W. (What) eating it almost makes you faint. 46. W. Star.

DOWN — 1. It's certainly burdensome. 2. Fades away. 3. Dad's double. 5. Not fit to give first place to Una. 6. Name of a politician? 7. His dinner may arrive by air. 8. Does it make your skin leathery? 11. Thinks of god-dess the least. 12. The least of a fishmonger. 13. A fishmonger. 14. He has a lot of rubbish to contend with. 15. It ends in a cuff. 17. Note Balfe composed for a singer. 21. Fifth note. 22. A sound line you can get from a fishmonger. 33. Is it a bit of a bind when there's no bread in it? 36. Fixed display. 37. Marry when you get your knees brown. 38. Just the plant to give her warmth? 39. A dignitary, not a true dweller. 41. He usually gets the girl, and gives her a ring. 42. Red plane. 43. A boy gets the solution. 44. The great W. W. (What) eating it almost makes you faint. 46. W. Star.

NOODLES MACARONI SPAGHETTI PASTA

OSEM

סוּס קֵיט - מוֹב עֵשִׂי

infection is bound to hurt the large majority of the people, and there is no way of stopping this except by putting the brakes on the process at the source. Moreover, the recipients of restitution funds do share in the common responsibility, for free spending of these funds would undoubtedly add to the total national purchasing power for consumer goods and does little to advance the country's productive capacity.

It is true that, in the longer later date. The crucial point, therefore, not the rate these recipients get for the German mark, but the rate they receive for the pound proceeds, for the Israel economy is unable to catch up with a demand that advances at too rapid a pace. And that point touches the heart of the Government's policies and upon the self-imposed discipline of individuals.

We cannot expect to solve in a matter of a year or two all the many problems that have been created by the introduction of a new currency. We must develop the most suitable varieties; learn about pest control, which is said to cost 10 per cent of all production costs; organize picking of a labour-saving basis. Even after these basic questions are settled, systematic research in the fields of breeding, growing conditions evolve, pests develop resistance to chemicals and the market changes.

So, we have been doing everything we can. We have introduced several varieties, experimented with pest control and pushed on with cotton growing on a large scale. This was inevitable, not only was it inevitable, but it was inevitable that in this process the cost-plus system would create into cotton growing.

can buy much more in hard currency countries with the dollars thus earned than in countries where the dollars are available to consume in Israel with the meagre compensation given to them in Israeli pounds. Otherwise, the same result would be not to transfer their money but to allow them to import goods instead — a solution which would surely please them. But Mr. Horowitz considers dollars brought in by new immigrants inflationary, and, therefore advises the Government on the reverse side to reduce the premium on these dollars. Perhaps he wants to forestall the demands for a better exchange rate for restitution dollars, which are being paid by growing inflation. Cr is he simply looking for a scapegoat to cover up his and the Government's inability to stop inflation?

Yours, etc.
MEIR DANNENBERG
Haifa, September 23

OUR participants under the United States Operation Mission programme of training in the U.S. certificates of achievement is week from Victor Skiles, 900M Deputy Director.

The certificates commended the participants for completing prescribed courses intended assist them in their professions in Israel.

Among the participants was Avraham Beer, technical director of the Reactor Facility of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission. For 10 months he studied the Irrigation National School of Agriculture, and the National Laboratory.

Carmel Lancet, chief engineer in charge of operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment plant of the Mekorot Water Co., studied six months with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Avraham Beer, plant engineer, studied with the Ministry of Industrial Engineering Department at Haifa, studied liquid extraction techniques for six months.

Akiba Karpman, deputy head of control and design in the Irrigation Plans Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, studied for a year at the National School of Agriculture field of sewerage and utilization.

considerably increased, in order to cope with the great demand. The country's hatching industry is estimated to be about 45 million chicks a month, though at most seasons it is only partly utilized. Deliveries of the Hatchers' Association amount to about 7 million eggs and 14 million chickens in the past agricultural year, compared with 6.8 million eggs and 9.5 million chicks in 1956/57, and less than half those figures in 1935/34. There has also been great progress both in the quality and the quantity of the eggs produced, and of late a growing share of production has been made up of cross-bred, medium and heavy types intended for

at least 3,000 tons of excellent fruit is expected to be available during October and November. The *Jerusalem Post* is informed. Canners have failed to resume ketchup production on condition of a fruit delivered to factories at a price of \$110 per ton and that prices be fixed according to eventual export proceeds, but the farmers' refusal of this second point, claiming that the agreed price would be a loss, has made fixed offers at a price of \$130 per ton as compared with \$150 paid up to the end of September, impossible. But ketchup prices have already risen to \$150 per ton and are now \$165 per ton in quantities in the teeth of stiff competition from Portuguese and Italian. However, \$150 leaves little above haulage costs, and negotiations are still going on. Meanwhile, payment terms for tomatoes delivered hitherto have at least been six months after delivery for the home-market fruit, upon

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low fixed charge of 6d per cheque (including 2d for the stamp). These cheques are intended to attract the many persons who do not yet avail themselves of banking ser-

EL AVIV. — For baking underweight bread with refined flour which contained weevils and flies, the owner of the Aluna Bakery, Rehovot, was on Wednesday (preferably evenings).
Apply: No. 17768, Dahab Advertising, 128 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

EASTERN

Qualified Gardeners
with administrative experience, to head Botanical Garden of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Among the high production costs of Israel cotton three items are already clearly discernible: spraying, water and picking. Spraying may become cheaper if the number of sprayings can be reduced; irrigation demands can probably be cut down once the farmer becomes "water conscious," does his sprinkling when evaporation is low and experiments until he arrives at the water optimum; picking is one of the sorest points in the cotton balance sheet, but it should be possible to provide enough workmen during the picking season. The cotton harvest set up this year are one of the experiments which cannot be evaluated until the

The plant founded by the Hamashshir several years ago and employing 100 workers, has recently changed hands repeatedly and always operated at a loss. Investments have run up to over IL500,000, or IL441,000 of government loans.

Following the appointment of a new management, contracts have been signed with farmers for planting flax on an acreage of 3,000 dunams expected to yield about 2,000 tons. When the plant is working satisfactorily and achieves a remunerative status, it is expected to be sold to private investors.

Imports of foreign goods, advertisements in Baghdad newspapers are any indication.

During the past few weeks, the multiplicity of ads offering refrigerators, cars, household-effects and furniture at bargain prices have left no space for news in the daily press.

Not far behind the For Sale notices in size and number are invitations to Arabs to apply for positions as technicians or as assistants to technicians with the large development companies to fill the vacancies left by the foreign-aided companies which were cancelled at short notice.

and easing of credit controls in Britain, a vigorous expansion campaign has been started by First National Bank, which are vying with each other to attract both new customers and new loans. The Midland Bank was the first to initiate a scheme of "personal loans" ranging from £50 to £500, repayable over a period of 12-24 months at 5% interest. These loans are primarily for the purchase of cars and furniture, house repairs, etc. The other banks have followed suit, but with more qualifications while the hire-purchase institutions responded by increasing annual interest rates for the public. The next revolutionary step of the Midland Bank was to introduce "personal cheque" on the American model at

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Applications with curriculum vitae and evidence of former experience to be sent to Mr. Y. Yaroni, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.



Ghana Discovers The Trials of Independence

WITH its convocation of a Pan-African Conference at Accra in April, ambitious little Ghana reminded the world that it is not content to rest on the laurels gained when it achieved independence back in March, 1957. It would be a mistake, however, to see much more than a sort of international act of presence in this initiative of energetic Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah. Pan-Africanism as a political program rather than a creed, so his adviser George Padmore told me, is a thing for the future. Moreover, Nkrumah has his hands full with many far more pressing tasks in his own homeland, now in the throes of the post-independence hangover that all emancipated colonies have to go through.

By J.H. Huizinga

In this article from Accra the international correspondent of the Dutch "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" shows why Nkrumah must show a strong hand in leading Ghana.

position, whose constituent elements had been created on just such a basis. But this did not prevent the heated discussion in parliament from constantly dissolving in great gusts of African merriment. I saw both Nkrumah and his scholarly opponent Dr. K. A. Busia repeatedly almost helpless with laughter. And I saw one of these occasions with a scene I have yet to see in any other parliament: on the government side the Minister of Justice conducted his party in the singing of the party song; on the other side of the

House the last opposition speaker, who had convulsed the entire assembly with a filibuster, was hoisted on the shoulders of some of his colleagues and proudly carried around the chamber. And so an extremely good time was had by all.

Why then the accusations of dictatorship? Partly, of course, because Ghanaians have learned the democratic game from the British, in whose own parliamentary tradition vigorous abuse is by no means considered out of bounds. But partly also because Nkrumah has become Prime Minister and his colleagues have indeed put on somewhat dictatorial airs from time to time. For many years Nkrumah has been the object of a personality cult, and he has seemed to encourage it since he became Prime Minister and his colleagues have indeed put on somewhat dictatorial airs from time to time.

These were small things in themselves, but in the same picture — and jealous — immigration of the opposition they soon took on frightening proportions. And this imagination was further stim-

ulated when Nkrumah appointed as his Minister of Interior the notorious Krobo Edusei, a man who goes out of his way to talk up African Goebbels. Fortunately his bark has proved a good deal worse than his bite.

To do justice to the new rulers, one should not forget that in spite of all the talk about ruling for self-government, no one has ever really taught Ghanaians how to run their own country democratically. It is true that in the later stages of British rule they were given some instruction in the procedure of parliamentary government. But the main object lesson Ghanaians learned from the British was the automatic art of maintaining law and order by force.

Of course, colonial government must in the nature of things be undemocratic, and only by automatic rule could the peoples of Africa, who were as different from and as much at war with one another as the peoples of Europe, be made to live together in peace and order. But if the same principle of liberty should now have to be paid for a Pax Africana as the British had to exact for the Pax Britannica, it would prove that the colonial rulers had failed in their self-imposed task of welding the peoples they had compelled to live together by force into a nation desirous to continue to live together in freedom.

It is often argued that the new rulers have only themselves to blame for the lack of cohesion of the nation which they are now supposed to keep intact; they should have left the British more time to complete their work of nation building. To this Ghanaian leader retorts that the British were on the Gold Coast for a long time before they seriously faced the task of planning for the region's future as a nation — and that they did not make much of a job of it even then.

This is a difficult charge to rebut. For the famous policy of "indirect rule" under which the British, partly for reasons of convenience and economy, partly out of a sincere wish to respect native institutions and traditions, limited their interference with the latter to a minimum. Was of course the negation of a nation building. Far from eliminating the many dividing lines between the African peoples, it tended to perpetuate them. As a result the problem of welding those peoples into a nation was left to the new African rulers to solve.

Thus one of Nkrumah's first measures on becoming Prime Minister was to give his people a common tongue by decreeing that primary education, which until then had been given in the vernacular languages, should

be in English. This was a bold move, for it meant that the children of the rural areas would have to learn English from the start. But it was necessary if the country was to be united.

Yet another point that should not be overlooked when judging the record of the new rulers is the fact that the British were torn by bloody internal strife. During the last three years before independence Ghana's political life was a constant struggle between the British and the African nationalists.

On the face of it, even their combined forces would have been unable to maintain law and order. But Nkrumah, with his great trust in the British, held only 22 seats in a parliament where his much more cohesive and better organized party occupied the remaining 72. However, the opposition, and in particular the intellectual segment of it, is better placed to make trouble for the government than the parliamentary representation would indicate.

Most of the key posts in the civil service are filled with opposition sympathizers, and it has strong support in both the army and the police.

FURTHERMORE, in spite of all its professed concern for democracy, Ghana's opposition sometimes betrays curious conceptions of the role of the servants of the state should play in the new life of the country. Thus one of its leading members told me that he would welcome a military coup by a "great Nkrumah" to overthrow the present government.

By arrangement with "The Reporter, New York."

THE BELL, a political party, is a good case in point. In Europe, where the party has been successful, it has been successful in the old and solid nations of Europe may be indistinguishable from the party in the new nations of Africa. The party in the new nations of Africa is a party of the future, and it is a party of the future.

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position, whose constituent elements had been created on just such a basis. But this did not prevent the heated discussion in parliament from constantly dissolving in great gusts of African merriment. I saw both Nkrumah and his scholarly opponent Dr. K. A. Busia repeatedly almost helpless with laughter. And I saw one of these occasions with a scene I have yet to see in any other parliament: on the government side the Minister of Justice conducted his party in the singing of the party song; on the other side of the

House the last opposition speaker, who had convulsed the entire assembly with a filibuster, was hoisted on the shoulders of some of his colleagues and proudly carried around the chamber. And so an extremely good time was had by all.

Why then the accusations of dictatorship? Partly, of course, because Ghanaians have learned the democratic game from the British, in whose own parliamentary tradition vigorous abuse is by no means considered out of bounds. But partly also because Nkrumah has become Prime Minister and his colleagues have indeed put on somewhat dictatorial airs from time to time. For many years Nkrumah has been the object of a personality cult, and he has seemed to encourage it since he became Prime Minister and his colleagues have indeed put on somewhat dictatorial airs from time to time.

These were small things in themselves, but in the same picture — and jealous — immigration of the opposition they soon took on frightening proportions. And this imagination was further stim-

ulated when Nkrumah appointed as his Minister of Interior the notorious Krobo Edusei, a man who goes out of his way to talk up African Goebbels. Fortunately his bark has proved a good deal worse than his bite.

To do justice to the new rulers, one should not forget that in spite of all the talk about ruling for self-government, no one has ever really taught Ghanaians how to run their own country democratically. It is true that in the later stages of British rule they were given some instruction in the procedure of parliamentary government. But the main object lesson Ghanaians learned from the British was the automatic art of maintaining law and order by force.

Of course, colonial government must in the nature of things be undemocratic, and only by automatic rule could the peoples of Africa, who were as different from and as much at war with one another as the peoples of Europe, be made to live together in peace and order. But if the same principle of liberty should now have to be paid for a Pax Africana as the British had to exact for the Pax Britannica, it would prove that the colonial rulers had failed in their self-imposed task of welding the peoples they had compelled to live together by force into a nation desirous to continue to live together in freedom.

It is often argued that the new rulers have only themselves to blame for the lack of cohesion of the nation which they are now supposed to keep intact; they should have left the British more time to complete their work of nation building. To this Ghanaian leader retorts that the British were on the Gold Coast for a long time before they seriously faced the task of planning for the region's future as a nation — and that they did not make much of a job of it even then.

This is a difficult charge to rebut. For the famous policy of "indirect rule" under which the British, partly for reasons of convenience and economy, partly out of a sincere wish to respect native institutions and traditions, limited their interference with the latter to a minimum. Was of course the negation of a nation building. Far from eliminating the many dividing lines between the African peoples, it tended to perpetuate them. As a result the problem of welding those peoples into a nation was left to the new African rulers to solve.

Thus one of Nkrumah's first measures on becoming Prime Minister was to give his people a common tongue by decreeing that primary education, which until then had been given in the vernacular languages, should

be in English. This was a bold move, for it meant that the children of the rural areas would have to learn English from the start. But it was necessary if the country was to be united.

Yet another point that should not be overlooked when judging the record of the new rulers is the fact that the British were torn by bloody internal strife. During the last three years before independence Ghana's political life was a constant struggle between the British and the African nationalists.

On the face of it, even their combined forces would have been unable to maintain law and order. But Nkrumah, with his great trust in the British, held only 22 seats in a parliament where his much more cohesive and better organized party occupied the remaining 72. However, the opposition, and in particular the intellectual segment of it, is better placed to make trouble for the government than the parliamentary representation would indicate.

Most of the key posts in the civil service are filled with opposition sympathizers, and it has strong support in both the army and the police.

FURTHERMORE, in spite of all its professed concern for democracy, Ghana's opposition sometimes betrays curious conceptions of the role of the servants of the state should play in the new life of the country. Thus one of its leading members told me that he would welcome a military coup by a "great Nkrumah" to overthrow the present government.

By arrangement with "The Reporter, New York."

THE BELL, a political party, is a good case in point. In Europe, where the party has been successful, it has been successful in the old and solid nations of Europe may be indistinguishable from the party in the new nations of Africa. The party in the new nations of Africa is a party of the future, and it is a party of the future.

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NKRUMAH

THE JERUSALEM POST

Consent of two-thirds of the House of Commons is a simple majority as in Britain.

Modest Spoils of Office

What then really is at issue in the fierce party struggle which has been going on since the election? It is not the talk about dictatorship — and which, in fact, has driven Ghana into a far livelier democracy than India, where no opposition of comparison has yet emerged? In the first place, it is a struggle for power for power itself, and for the glory as well as the material advantages that go with it. It is a struggle for power for power itself, and for the glory as well as the material advantages that go with it.

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THERE were many other gaps in the work of the British nation builders that Nkrumah had to deal with. Although the British had introduced the democratic institutions of parliamentary government, there survived a remnant — and quite a powerful one — of the old African: the chiefs. True, they had not been anything like the same degree of power as the absolutist maharajas of India whom Nehru had to deal with when his country gained its independence.

Under British rule the constitutional power of the chiefs on the Gold Coast had been reduced to a minimum. When local government was taken out of their hands and transferred to elected councils (though they retain a privileged position in that third of the seats on these councils are reserved for their nominees). But they still enjoy considerable actual power owing to the prestige attached to their rank and the ceremonial functions that go with it. Unlike Nehru, Nkrumah cannot sweep the old order aside.

For one thing, the constitution guarantees that the institution of chieftainship shall be inviolable. For another, it still enjoys, like the monarchy in Britain, widespread popular support, so that Nkrumah could only attack it openly at his own electoral risk. The opposition is well aware of this and tries to make political capital of it by constantly accusing the government of undermining the chieftainship. Nor is this purely a matter of political expediency. There is also an element of real concern about the fate of traditional Africa and its values in the opposition's seemingly excessive fuss over the government's treatment of the chiefs.

British Legacy

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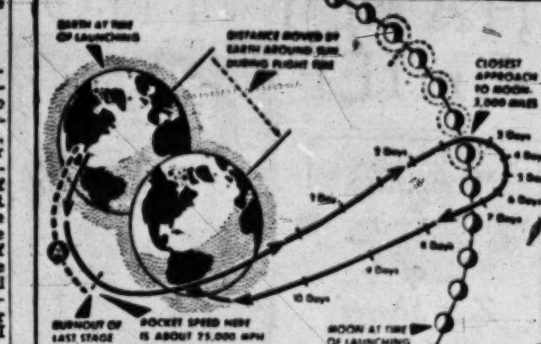
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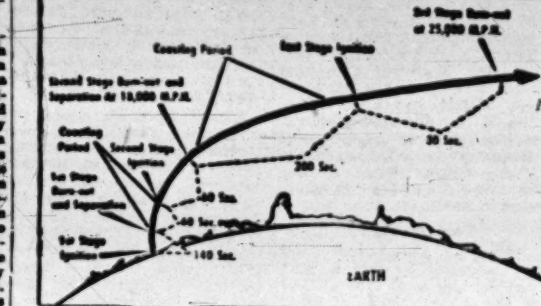
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This diagram shows two possibilities in the route the forthcoming Thor-Able rocket will take. The first is a direct path to the Moon, which would take about 10 days. The second is a path that would take the rocket to the Moon and then back to Earth, which would take about 20 days. The diagram also shows the Earth, Moon, and various orbital paths.



This diagram explains step by step what happens to the rocket from launching to the end of its last stage — the distance involved in "occupying" earth's atmosphere.

DESTINATION MOON

U.S. to Continue Series of 'Probes'

By Seabrook Hall

AMERICA'S first "Moon Rocket," the Air Force's Thor-Able, is very ready to go. It is a small, but powerful solid propellant rocket made by the Aerojet-General Corp. The Able's third and last stage is a small, but powerful solid propellant rocket made by the Aerojet-General Corp.

Scientists estimate that this combination should have enough power to hurl 60 pounds over the 239,000 miles which separate Earth and Moon. Thor-Able also has a fourth rocket stage, which is about one-sixth that of the first.

So, a moon rocket takes a tremendous amount of power to get even a small payload beyond Earth's gravity. Bare escape velocity will get a moon probe to the point about four-fifths of the distance between here and there — where moon's gravity exactly counteracts the much-disputed gravity of Earth. After that, the moon probe simply falls to the moon — pulled in by Luna's own gravity, which is about one-sixth that of Earth.

The Mathematics

The fight against gravity is toughest close to Earth. The pull of gravity diminishes as the distance from the center of the Earth increases. Figuring out from Earth distances in terms of Earth radii, at 10,000 miles from the surface of the Earth and 18,000 miles from the center gravity diminishes to one over four-times-four, or one over 16th of what we experience here on the Earth's surface.

Actually, once the moon probe gets its way, the gravities of Earth, Moon and Sun all affect its course. All these factors must be taken into account ahead of time. Calculating the influence of these "gravity perturbations" on the moon rocket's trajectory requires complex mathematics.

Add to them the rotation of the Earth, the rotation of the Moon, the rotation of the Sun, and the rotation of the planets, and you have a complex problem.

There are five basic kinds of moon shot: by-pass, where the "payload" simply flies past the moon as close as possible without hitting; hard landing, where it crashes on the moon's surface; around the far side and back to Earth; into an orbit around the Moon; and a soft (non-crash) landing.

By PHILIP GILLON

leged, the fortunate and the unfortunate.

They are dead to all our pleas based on reason. All that they understand is force. If they are not prepared to go out on strike, we must compel them to do so by force.

"We propose to this general meeting that we remove all the chalk and exercise books from the elementary schools, all the toys from the nursery schools, and that we stay out until our teachers agree to join the high school strike. Some parents condemn our action as a lockout, but we're not afraid of hard words. Some appeal to our better nature to carry on negotiations, but they say that they cannot bear the thought of having all the children around the house indefinitely, that they hoped to have their rest as soon as our holiday began. We are sorry for them but we cannot help their suffering. They

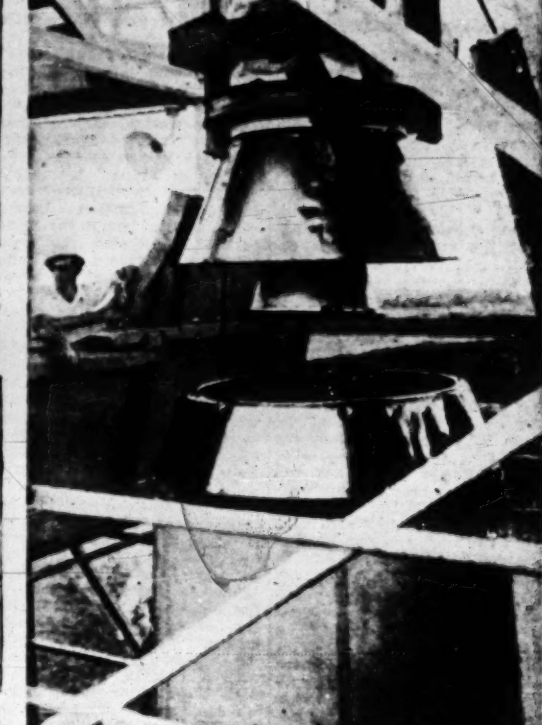
Peace, peace, never, never!"

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Link-Up for Launching:

A Vanguard rocket, middle stage, is lowered into the Thor-Able, the primary stage.



Link-Up for Launching: A Vanguard rocket, middle stage, is lowered into the Thor-Able, the primary stage.

going a few miles per hour. After that, it should begin to accelerate again, pulled by the moon's gravity. If it passes by the moon, it will be going more than 7,000 miles an hour.

The Thor-Able photo probe, having a heavier weight allowance, has an ambitious objective: If the next probe gets near enough to the moon, a forward firing rocket will be ignited. This will deflect it toward the moon and slow it down enough (it's hoped) so that it will go into an orbit around the moon. This retro rocket will be ignited by radio from a special transmitter in Hawaii. The Air Force rocket is expressly designed to photograph the far side of the moon.

Since the moon rotates on its axis only once during a lunar month (while it makes one orbit around the earth), there is a side of the moon which never faces the earth. Actually, because there's a wobble in its motion, we see 57 per cent of its surface. Scientists want to know what the other 43 per cent looks like.

All data, including pictures, will be sent back by radio. Army's Moon Probe, with its lighter payload, will pass by the moon, taking one picture as it passes. It will not carry equipment for additional experiments. The picture, made by a Land camera (which develops its own film) with a telescopic lens, will be taken from a distance of 1,000 to 10,000 miles if everything goes as planned. Then the camera will automatically develop the picture after which an automatic mechanical scanner will transmit the picture line by line back to the earth.

television set receives pictures in much the same manner, except that it gets maybe 25 pictures a second. It will take Juno-II's moon probe a couple of hours just to send the pictures back to Earth.

After that, the little probe (shaped like a thick pancake with conical ends) will go off into space, its batteries dead. Then it will go into a wide looping orbit either around the earth and the moon or, if its final velocity is great enough, around the sun.

Army Probe

The Army probe is a less sophisticated system than the Air Force's. Thus, it has a greater chance of success. Later moon probes in this same series will take other scientific readings — cosmic ray intensity, magnetism, radiation, temperature, meteorites there and on the way, etc. And still later moon rockets will be exploded on our sister satellite's surface while other "sampling" rockets will come in, upward and pick up dust ejected into space.

Plans are already under way to design small tank-like vehicles to be soft-landed on the moon and which, under TV guidance from earth, will be directed over the moon's surface, sampling, analyzing, photographing, etc. And before many years have passed, man himself will fly around the moon and then finally land on the moon — first to explore briefly; later to stay. All this will happen before the turn of the century.

These moon rockets of tomorrow will be monsters in size, power and complexity. But even those scheduled to be fired this year face tough problems. Aside from those already noted above, consider the problem of protection from cosmic rays. If these penetrate through the film, pictures will be worthless.

The moon probe in outer space is in constant sunlight. Thus, temperature is a hazard. Temperatures on the moon's surface may vary between plus-250 degrees Fahrenheit to minus-250 degrees F. (130C to -150C). The moon probe faces similar extremes. Its surface coating must be just the right colour to strike a balance between heat radiation and heat absorption.

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HOW TO BE HAPPY THO' INCOME TAX CHIEF

By Gerd Leif

ZEEV Sharaf is the man who takes two millions every day out of the citizens' pockets by way of inland revenue and customs. His kingdom is vast, then, that of the inland revenue in Britain which collects taxes and levies. For customs, which yield a tidy part of government income, also come under the authority of his office.

How did this man reach his present post, where he is responsible for the collection of Government income, a post which carries immense responsibility and needs both organizing ability and specific knowledge? He was never trained for it. In fact, he has never been trained for anything specific except that in his teens he learned the goldsmith's craft. But although criticism against taxation and tax collection has been very bitter nobody has yet said that Sharaf is not fit for his job.

Sharaf first came into the limelight when the Provisional Government was set up immediately before the inception of the State. Before that he had been known only to the closely knit groups who organized illegal immigration, bought and transported arms wherever they could be had, and to the people at the top. His name hit the headlines when he became the first Secretary of the newly-founded Israel Government. To understand how this happened is necessary to follow Sharaf's career in this country from its beginning.

Early Days
Sharaf was born in a village in the Carpathian mountains which today belongs to Rumania, not which was part of Austria before the First World War. His father kept a shop in the village where the peasant could find what he needed and drink the coffee and eat the cakes made by Sharaf's mother. He got his schooling in the heder and yeshiva. When his father returned from service in the Austro-Hungarian Army during World War I the boy was given an opportunity of attending a secular secondary school in Czernowitz. But he did not finish. "Conditions at home were hard," he relates. "We were five children and my father apprenticed me to a goldsmith so that I should be able to earn a living. I never particularly cared for this sort of work but I stuck to the trade for a time."

His real interest centred around Zionist socialism. He joined the Poelisei Zion at his native town in 1925. He became a Histadrut official soon after his arrival there, joined an agricultural group which later developed into Kibbutz Bnei Zion, eventually wandered on to Shafvim, a kibbutz in the coastal plain, and to Ramat Rachel near Jerusalem. In 1935 he was sent abroad to work for his party, Mapai, in Poland.

When Sharaf came back to Shafvim in 1934 with the wife he had married while in Poland he did not find the kibbutz as he had found it. He had to organize, little by little, to do with the kibbutz as one of the camouflage organizations for the Haganah.

Haganah Organizer
Here, in the work of the Haganah the man who had been a minor Histadrut official and later a propagandist for Mapai abroad proved his organizing capability and his faculty for absorbing new and varied subjects. In this and in the increasing importance of Haganah, illegal immigration, counter-espionage and arms purchases, lies the key to Sharaf's phenomenal rise in the crucial period before the decision was taken to found the Jewish State.

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Personality
Portrait
of
Zeev Sharaf



vate market intensive training is worthwhile and indispensable. Sharaf's department deals with 10,000 complaints a year. Not content with these, and with frequent letters and articles in the press, it has asked the public to come forward with complaints. But the position was so bad some years ago and resentment against high taxation and administrative shortcomings in collection is so wide-spread that a public relations campaign is necessary to tell the citizen where things have already improved, as for instance with customs.

Tax Morality
Teaching the public quiet tax morality is only a part and not the most difficult one of the Commissioner of State Revenue. He has to build up a body of civil servants fitted for the purpose. This Sharaf has tried to do during the last few years and he is still busy doing it. He is not interested in taxation problems — although they must be solved and solved efficiently — as he is in instilling in the notion of "service" in the broadest sense of the term. Much criticism was recently publicly voiced about the in-

come tax authorities' use of informers in fighting evasion. Noting that citizens should view evasion as "a serious crime and not a gentleman's game," Sharaf acknowledges that his departments, "like reporters and policemen" rely on information from every possible source, but adds that their main data are addresses, books, property records, etc.

Like many of his colleagues who head Government departments, Sharaf is not only keenly interested in his job but gets satisfaction out of it. He is ready to end his Government service at the desk he now occupies. But he makes plans for the day — a few years hence — when he will be eligible for pension. He then wants to start a new career as a man free from the fetters of a Government official. There are still some things in this country, he says, which need to be straightened out and Sharaf believes that he can help straighten them. Good nerves, mental agility, a grasp of the essentials of "good government," a wealth of experience and a thorough knowledge of our leading people are no mean endowment for this Herculean job.

One of the recent finds at Hazor, the Canaanite city destroyed by the Israelites: a Canaanite jewelry mould, dating from the 13th century B.C.E. Copyright Hazor Expedition

Better Archaeology for More

Bridging the Gap Between Experts and Fans

ONE of the remarkable phenomena of recent years has been the enormous popular interest and sympathy evoked by the pursuit and practice of archaeology in several countries. While it is easy to understand this phenomenon in our country, where growing investigation of the past bears a direct relation to a renewed national consciousness and to the practical needs of colonization — the phenomenon is not confined to Israel. It has been well-marked in Great Britain; to judge from the popularizing publications it is present in Switzerland and Germany, and even perceptible in the U.S., and the fact that Denmark is recently able to utilize every village school in an archaeological survey suggests that Scandinavia is far from backward in this field. To trace the factors which have created this popular interest would require an article in itself; radio, television and visual aids no doubt have helped, but the frontiers of archaeological knowledge have been broadened by the needs of the movement rather than by the needs of the individual. A certain preoccupation with the past, a common psychological need, fulfilling for many intelligent persons the needs satisfied in others by the detective novel, the romantic ballad, the commando team, tropical exploration or stamp collecting. The fulfillment of these needs may contribute to the higher scientific and profounder social purposes of archaeology — the broadening of knowledge and the deepening of man's awareness of himself.

The problem is — how shall we coordinate and fuse these two motivations in practical form? The question is a relevant one immediately after the recent meeting of the Israel Exploration Society at Safad which, the writer must confess, he could not attend. But the general orientation and structure of the Society's activities might well form the

point of departure for a discussion of "Archaeology and the People" — the professional student and the interested laymen who possess varying degrees of knowledge in the field.

Let us first recognize that much of the interest and support enjoyed by archaeology in this country undoubtedly due to the Israel Exploration Society and its members, although the Society must share the honours with the Government Department of Antiquities and with the Hebrew University.

By Sh. Applebaum
versity. But while the Government Department performs certain prescribed functions resembling those of the policeman, the custodian of the lifesaver, and the University is primarily concerned with training the younger generation of specialists and enabling the older ones to do research, it is the Society which must set the tone, cultivate public relations, serve as the clearing house of ideas and opinions — and above all, be the policy-maker.

Now if we compare the Society to an archaeological parliament, the scholars and excavators who lecture at its gatherings are the peers and ministers, whose weight lies in their specialized knowledge, and the broader body should have something to say on policy and public relations. Some will question whether the activities of the Society at present quite fill this bill. On the high standard of its publications, and equality of the lectures delivered at its meetings, or of the excavations carried out under its auspices, there will be no dispute.

We have gained the impression, however, (maybe things have altered recently) that the gatherings of the Society were pitched unevenly between the authoritative pronouncements of the few and the somewhat indiscriminate, naïvely enthusiastic and ill-concentrated attention of the many. Pouring a quart into a pint-pot is a recurring error in this country, and it is not apt to improve the situation for the irregular habits of the concentration of the informed participant. Thus there is a danger that such gatherings will — in the long run — serve neither for clarification among the initiated nor for the instruction of the intelligently interested.

This is not simply an aesthetic or a didactic problem. The results (or the causes?) are to be perceived in other phenomena in the archaeological sphere. Two of these phenomena are the shortage of volunteers at excavations and the inability of interested amateurs to find valid expression for their valid interests. The intelligent volunteer is a sine qua non of good digging, not because he is cheap labour, (the excavator who treats him as such is defeating his own end), but because he forms a necessary link be-

Jewish Schools Grow in U.S.

NEW YORK (INA). —

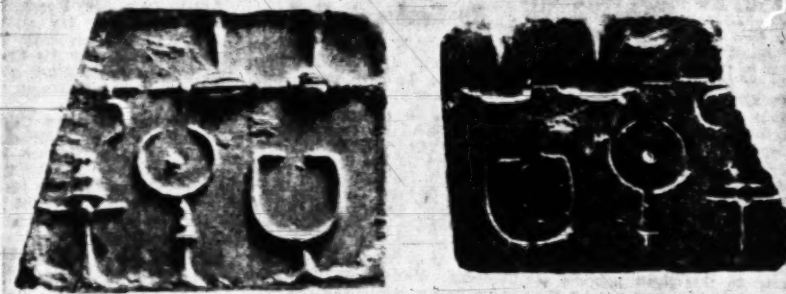
JEWISH school registration in New York City has shown a marked increase in the last months. It was announced by Mr. Nathan A. Levine, President of the Jewish Education Committee of New York. With current enrollment of 145,000 pupils in all types of Jewish schools, the combined registration has advanced by 5.7% over last year.

A breakdown of schools by type shows: afternoon elementary schools, 6.1% increase; all-day elementary schools, 4.4%; afternoon high schools, 10.9%; and all-day high schools, 14.3%.

"The last ten years have seen a dramatic rise in Jewish school enrollment," Mr. Levine said. Total registration has risen in this decade from 60,000 to 145,000, an advance of over 100%. The number of Jewish schools rose from 500 to almost 700. Especially impressive is the large gap between New York and the rest of the country in terms of intensifying Jewish education. In New York about 55% of all Jewish school students are enrolled in all-day religious schools; in the rest of the country that figure drops to about 3%.

"We are proud," Mr. Levine declared, "that our far-sighted citizens are spending over \$17m. a year on Jewish education. It is only by fortifying the fulwicks of Jewish education."

How Canaanites Made Jewelry



One of the recent finds at Hazor, the Canaanite city destroyed by the Israelites: a Canaanite jewelry mould, dating from the 13th century B.C.E. Copyright Hazor Expedition

CAN WE ESCAPE FROM NOISE?

TEL AVIV residents who spend their savings up for their flats are on the move again; not because they earn more and want to move to a more fashionable quarter but because they are unable to sleep, talk, concentrate on work at home or rest on the Sabbath owing to the intolerable noise in areas that were quiet until recently. But their search for a tolerably quiet district is frequently in vain. Often no refuge can be found from the infernal din unless they move out of town, which means long bus rides or having to own a car, which is beyond the means of the ordinary citizen. The cry for a campaign against noise has been taken up. It should have started long ago.

Noise control, a necessity in modern cities, has developed into a science. Two U.S. monthlies are devoted to this highly topical issue; one of them alone publishes 1,500 pages of research a year.

"Noise control deals with two different nuisances," says Alexander Kahnoff, one of the few acousticians in this country who concerns himself with noise control. The first is the noise which penetrates indoors from outside — blaring radios, hooters, shouting in the streets, car engines, open-air cafes or loudspeakers. The second nuisance is noise which penetrates outside from industrial plants and so on. Both can either be silenced completely or considerably lessened.

An interesting example of noise control are the cooling towers of the new Supermarket in Tel Aviv, which have been silenced to such an extent that their motors cannot be heard from a distance of five metres. But the towers which bring supplies to the Supermarket are still a noisy nuisance. The noise of the Supermarket is still a noisy nuisance.

In a city which has a noise control law and enforces it, building permits for the Supermarket would have been given only on condition that deliveries were not made before eight in the morning.

In addition to an adequate

law and an authority to enforce it, noise control requires proper understanding of such problems as the location of industrial plants and places of entertainment. Many of these would not have got a permit in the first place if this principle had been understood, especially in our climate, in which activities are carried out in the open for the greater part of the year.

Industrial noise will become more and more of a nuisance as industrial expansion increases its pace. And industrial noise is not only a problem for the plant's own workers. There are plants in this country where the din is so deafening that almost every case of heart disease is attributed to the enforcement of factory laws and for doctors, and especially for Kupa Holim.

Reducing Sound
As for the miscellaneous noises which penetrate into the house from the street, the acoustician maintains that in almost every case something can be done. "There are silencers which reduce the noise of a scooter by 50 per cent and many countries ban scooters without silencers," he says. "Traffic engines can be cut down considerably; heavy lorries must not be allowed on ordinary city streets; and any noise above 90 decibels should be made unlawful after ten in the evening. Noise can be measured by a meter developed by the Bell Company in the U.S. The instrument costs about \$150."

Paris has a noise control law last is enforced by the motorcycle police. In Chicago the authority concerned with noise control will impose a \$50 fine on the spot upon the first offence and may close the establishment altogether if that does not help. It should not be beyond our capability to frame an adequate control law for our cities, especially Tel Aviv, where it is needed most. It will be much more difficult to find the means for enforcing it, because our police force is undermined and overworked and because the municipalities have no police force of their own. But if municipal inspectors can implement the non-smoking law in cinemas it should also be possible to find a way of enforcing noise control. The traffic police

could help put teeth into the law prohibiting hooting. In the meantime, public spirited citizens could band together to try their luck in mitigating noise in their immediate neighbourhoods.

The most serious offender is, of course, the general public, which does not only keep doors banging and radios blaring but allows children and young people to grow up taking noise for granted. The crowds of youngsters that roam the streets until late at night, shouting and singing, would soon learn better manners if they were taught that this behaviour was against the law. Instead of keeping the neighbourhood awake several times a week by their singing and shouting, the youth movements could be taught to help enforce noise control the way school children help police traffic.

Restraining Orders
This point is of the utmost importance. An energetic and public-minded citizen who is willing to spend money and go to much trouble may — if he is lucky — get a restraining order against a

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ THEATRE NOTES ★
★ ★ ★
Zirah Theatre presents "Chits in Your Hat" by Yigal Mossinsohn. Settings: Nahum Arbel.

YIGAL Mossinsohn ends his play with a line which reads roughly, "We are bastards of God on this earth" — and a prettier collection of bastards it would be hard to find on this earth. The scene of the play, "Chits in Your Hat," is laid in a prison cell where three prisoners, later joined by a fourth, while away the time with a game which has something to do with bits of paper stuck in their hats.

The Angel Gabriel, in the form of the prosecuting attorney, takes over and has the prisoners re-live their crimes. After much tortured self-analysis the prisoners come to the root of their troubles in their past lives which led them to not habitual criminals, to do the things they did.

It is an interesting comment on the play that despite the problems and the pains of these tortured individuals at no time does one feel a moment of pity or

place of entertainment if no can prove that it is making life unbearable for the neighbourhood. But the roaming youth groups do not even present a tangible target. The park in the north of Tel Aviv, intended to be a place of recreation for thousands, has developed into a source of despair for the entire neighbourhood because it has become the meeting place for parties which assemble there at night during the whole summer and make sleep impossible in the houses around the park. The population of the this quarter is powerless. It cannot go to law. It cannot call the police. In a town enforcing noise-control, shouting and singing after ten or eleven would result in a fine on the spot.

It goes without saying that the passing of laws and their enforcement will not do the trick unless education for noise control starts at an early age. How far we are from this is too well known to need elaborating. The noise in our school yards, the shouts of mothers at third-floor windows, the children in the street, are too well known.

It is worth while recording that in several places people who have become noise conscious are doing something about it. The kibbutz organizations, with Hashomer Hatzair in the lead, found that the teachers developed throat trouble trying to make themselves heard in badly built, big or overcrowded classes. They called in a consulting acoustician and he was able to help. Now some of the kibbutzim are doing something about the noise in their big dining halls and we may hope that more and more institutions connected with education will become noise-conscious as well. Something must be done soon, for nerves are becoming frayed. With industry expanding, traffic mounting, cities congested and walls papered with noise, it is becoming as serious a menace to health as disease.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ THEATRE NOTES ★
★ ★ ★

companion for them. This failure to stir an emotional reaction in the heart of the beholder is not due to the indifferent performances of the actors. It is due to the inadequacies of the playwright. He fails to make his characters anything but dull and uninteresting clods who would always have been mean and petty people.

If Mr. Mossinsohn failed to put across his idea and win sympathy, or at least understanding, of his unsavoury characters, he has no one to blame but himself. In addition to writing the play, he directed it. If this was a first attempt at direction, it was not too bad from the technical point of view. Things evidently did happen when they were supposed to happen, even though they moved at a slow pace.

Those participating are Peretz Halevi, Shai Danon, David Smadar, Joseph Bash, Yizhak Ben-Nissim, Nathan Darshan, Dina Paz, Ruth Geller, Adina Paul and Elena Starnitzka.

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U.S. Jewish Self-Consciousness

By George Lichtheim

By George Lichtheim

de Gaulle, the nature of the advantages to be derived from reading M. Aron's book is that it confirms one's certainty that de Gaulle was in the Fascist tradition. He was an old and dotty, but quite unpleasant, prisoner of the pre-war Right, with a yearning after a corporatist state, the Salazar model. His influential advisers fell into three groups: Catholic conservatives, big business magnates with a hanging over them, and a few shuffling after the public nose dizzied by Hitler. Among the last-named, Laval won out by sheer effrontery, and then discovered to his dismay that the French people were not another French politician. The only Frenchman Hitler really liked and trusted was the ex-Communist leader, who was and became a famous shipwreck of National Socialism. Petain had looked upon as another Hitler in denbun — quite rightly. Hitler was always lucky. His elderly generals, the cell boys of the Boershevik line, allowed him to usurp power under cover of their respectability. In our day the obsequiousness of the generals and Petain is Eisenhower's assurance that there is no Hitler to explain him: McCarther was a clown, and anyhow he was not Hitler. The difference between these bone-headed soldiers and de Gaulle — not merely a statesman, but a historian and the author of the French Revolution — is that the Frenchman was in fact the Frenchman.

Bookshops

[illegible]

connected with the intricacies of the Sherbit — the Shmitta Year. Walter Frankel, following in the footsteps of Dr. Soskin who began his studies in 1842, here offers a description of the ceremony carried out by the experimental station in Jerusalem and provides a ready guide for all those who find the subject intriguing, and there should be many.

Yosef Weitz, author of *Dappikin Nisheton* (Pioneers' Notes, Gadiah, IL3.50) stands at a diametrically opposite pole from the author of *Shmitta* as the real basis of his own agricultural interests. He has here penned his experiences and reflections on the problems of the settlement movement, the problems of the Yishuv, from those concerning a meagre livelihood to the cultural welfare of the population. The Halutz and his conquest of work, the life of the farmers and the pioneers who came from abroad to work their fields under a Jewish sovereignty are the subjects of his 1908 to 1919. H.H.

By PAULA ARNOLD

WIVES WHO WENT TO COLLEGE. By Judith Hubback

The author of this most interesting book is in the hot seat as her wives, and was the reviewer.

Hubbuck all on her own sends thousands of questionnaires, 2,000 of them to married university women, and a somewhat smaller amount to married non-graduates, the latter as a control group. The questionnaires were not too long, and cover a great deal of ground. The author first discusses the answers in detail, and then proceeds, in the second part of the book, to present her conclusions. For readers who are already acquainted with her, it is easiest to begin here, on page 79, and go on to the five chapters dealing with the problems of the wife in society, the possibilities of part-time work, money as an incentive to make married women work, the object of education, and the conflicts in her life. In the very first chapter, the wife is defined as a mother and also a person in her own right.

Several months ago Mr. Luft in these pages wrote of the considerable success achieved by the silent revolution in England. Mr. Hubbuck points out that though it was foreseen that this measure of social democracy was reached at the cost of the middle and professional women, and that the women of these groups would bear the brunt. What is needed now "is a genuinely agreed partnership (between the sexes). Co-operation alone is not enough." The education of women is essential to terms with her husband.

amount of social services which increase our all-round efficiency... The higher education investment must be increased, and the time and the educated woman-power of the nation must be conserved; it can only be conserved through education. There is a great amount of waste of woman-power at the moment." In the chapter on agency matters Mrs. Hubback discusses the problems familiar to us here in Israel—additional tax when the wife works.

The most universally interesting of the last chapter is with its conclusion that the educated wife today has to steer a careful course: she must avoid both the rocks of social aggression and her status and the mudflats of self-deprecation. In a predominantly masculine world she must retain her own values and she must insist on the importance of human relationships. Unless her husband agrees with her wholehearted agreement, she is "cult to achieve."

In the course of her investigation Mrs. Hubback, herself a graduate of the Weizmann Institute, has gathered a mass of three daughters, freely giving out most interesting information, sometimes also an anecdote worth remembering.

There we learn that a large family, though it will differ, is today getting to be the rule among graduate wives. We also hear that there are more women than there are men in England. Though Mrs. Hubback does not tell us doubtless the reason is that the Welfare State with its baby child allowance now saves the little boys who, though born in greater numbers than girls, used to be, generally, girls being much tougher.

One of the series I liked best came from her own ex-

...line later. That is what the reviewer did, half a century ago, when domestic help was no problem. And it worked for her as it does for the majority of graduates today, even though there are problems, especially that of keeping up your skill or knowledge or both."

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thoriously analytical critics of religion and obscure references are like a thick plaster burying everything that lies beneath. It is a vast relief to read a book where the critic sees with his own eyes and sees things which have not been seen before. (Copyright)

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Glacier balloons launched by the Soviet Union and the U.S. were used to study the temperature of the upper atmosphere which is important if planes are to fly higher and faster. Scientists are probing the ice-covered ice north and south are gaining information to help the world's population.

On the nutrient content of the oceans and we need to learn more about the life of the coral reefs at different depths.

The stamp is a Glori Rite sheet-of-postal, perforated 11.

their understanding of their personalities, others prefer to cut the cake and to come straight to the practical point, which bothers Mrs. Hubback thinks that England "as a nation can

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standing for Parliament. She entered the argument with the pertinent remark: "I shouldn't like to have two fathers and no mother."

In fact, the rule for career women is to stay home as long as the children are

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